

stock scheduled for today; a few strikers returning to work in passenger service.

End-Ten freight trains in from Port Jervis to-day and ten to Port Jervis from Jersey terminals; freight service 70 per cent. of normal; through passenger service normal; 27 commutation trains in this morning, bringing 22,000 passengers; 60 per cent. of strikers back at work.

Jersey Central—Passenger service, through and commutation, normal; freight service normal west of Elizabethtown; great improvement in terminal freight yards; many new men applying for jobs and being put to work as fast as they qualify; increasing deliveries of freight cars by float to New York; fifty-three freight cars floated to New York yesterday.

West Shore—Freight movement about 50 per cent. of normal; passenger service normal; many strikers have returned to work and many new men have been hired.

Ferries—All operating on normal basis.

New York Central—Passenger service normal; freight about 50 per cent.

New Haven—Service lacks only two trains daily of being normal.

Pennsylvania—Passenger service normal; freight 50 per cent.

Lehigh Valley—Handled 184 cars of freight in New York harbor yesterday; moved 122 cars west from Jersey City; reports a shortage of men at Jersey City and Perth Amboy, but vacancies are being filled rapidly.

Staten Island Rapid Transit Company—Normal passenger service in rush hours on Tottenville Division, hourly at non-rush hours, no trains after 8:45 P. M.; North Shore Division, hourly trains by day, no night service; South Beach Division, expect to run one train to-day, the first since the strike.

Baltimore & Ohio on Staten Island—Fourteen freight trains handled yesterday, the best record since strike began.

The only violence reported to-day was an assault on Henry Bogardus, of West New York, quartermaster on a Lackawanna ferry, attacked by strikers at Park Avenue and Jefferson Street, Union Hill. His face and hands were bruised and his right leg cut. He was taken to the North Hudson Hospital.

New York markets still reflect the serious situation created by the strike, but their present troubles are traceable to the early days of the strike, not to present conditions. The situation is improved, however. No new increases of prices were reported.

Estimating the cost of the outlaws strike to the merchants of the city at \$1,000,000 a day, the Merchants' Association announced to-day the formation of a defensive committee to protect the city from the effect of such strikes in the future.

## THUG GRABS WOMAN ON ELEVATED STEPS

Mrs. Le Bourveau, City Employee, Attacked by Masked Man in Daylight.

Mrs. Veronica Le Bourveau, inspector and welfare worker under Manhattan Borough President Curran, was held up by a masked youth on steps of the elevated station at Ninth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, at 4:30 last Friday afternoon. Mrs. Le Bourveau was grabbed by the throat and forced against the rail. She has since been confined to her home.

Mrs. Le Bourveau had visited a city employee in Forty-ninth Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, and on her way back noticed three young men loitering on the corner of Tenth Avenue.

She had ascended but four steps of the elevated station when the masked youth grabbed her.

Mrs. Le Bourveau broke away and yelled for the police. The robber tried to silence Mrs. Le Bourveau with one hand and with the other tore the straps of the shoe which she was wearing.

When a pedlar tried to come to her assistance, the assailant's companions beat him.

## BUYS VELVET: GETS BRICKS.

\$5,000 Theft Revealed in Holding of Suspect Here.

Isaac Anderson—his address and the circumstances of his arrest being kept secret by the district attorney's office—was held in \$1,000 bail on a charge of grand larceny to-day by Judge McGuire in the Court of General Sessions.

Assistant District Attorney Rytting said he believed the arrest would help clear up the case amounting to \$50,000 of stolen furs and trunks.

The specific case has to do with \$5,000 worth of velvet which was found to be for sale in New York at the time it was supposed to be on a train bound for Chicago. When the packing case arrived there it was found to contain bricks, stones and waste paper.

The velvet was shipped from South Manchester, Conn. and was in a Bismarck Street warehouse one day.

## Seizure Due To Night.

The following advisory message from Washington was received by the local Weather Bureau to-day: "Indicated disturbance over Lower Lake region moving eastward; will be attended by fresh south shifting to west winds this afternoon and to-night, with squalls."

Notice to Advertisers: The World is obliged to omit all notices of advertising from this issue due to lack of space.

Display advertising copy for the Supplement should be received by the World office not later than 1 P. M. Thursday morning. Copy for the main edition should be received by 3 P. M. Friday. Display advertising copy for the main edition should be received by 12 o'clock noon Saturday.

Display notices of order received later than as provided above when omitted will not appear in any of our editions.

## WILSON TO FORCE PEACE TREATY AS CAMPAIGN ISSUE

President's Strategy Shown by Moves of Himself and Followers in Washington.

### ORATORS IN TRAINING.

Preparing to Tell Country Vote Against Candidate Is Vote Against Peace.

By David Lawrence. (Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, April 21.—President Wilson plans to make the Treaty of Peace the dominant issue of the campaign. Whether a candidate or not, Mr. Wilson will make a fight to have the American people endorse his stand. For the present, therefore, the treaty will not go back to the Senate unless, of course, there is some change of heart in the Senate or some situation in Europe which alters the whole face of things.

But the overshadowing issue will be the treaty. A vote for the Democratic ticket will be a vote for the Peace Treaty; a vote for the Republican ticket will be a vote against the Peace Treaty. That is what the Democratic campaign orators are going to say, notwithstanding the protests of Republican spokesmen that they wanted the treaty with reservations and Mr. Wilson blocked the way.

If the American people defeat the Democratic Party on that issue, the President's next move will unquestionably be to withdraw American participation from Europe, and from that would logically follow another peace negotiation by the next President, either a separate peace or an entrance into the League with reservations.

PLAN TO PUT BLAME FOR TROUBLES ON REPUBLICANS.

But while it will be the aim of the Republican Party to keep the American people concentrated on domestic issues, the Democrats, led by the President, will blame all the economic and business ills of the country on the failure of the Senate to ratify the treaty.

In the meantime the President is taking upon his own shoulders the determination of American foreign policy and American Ambassadors abroad have been instructed to act as "observers" at all international conferences. Foreign Governments will know that this is merely a temporary expedient while the American people thresh out the differences between two branches of the Government which have co-ordinate jurisdiction over the making of peace treaties. This decision has been reached by the President and his official family and is reflected in the point of view expressed by members of the Cabinet.

"Why not send the treaty back to the Senate for further consideration—there is nothing new before the Senate?" was the query which the British ambassador to a member of the Cabinet asked this week's Cabinet meeting.

"Because the Senate sent it back to the White House without action and with the statement that the treaty could not pass," was the reply.

"Now it is futile to think of negotiating a new treaty with powers who already have ratified it and are putting it into operation. The President worked out a treaty which embodied his concept of American ideals. It was approved by representatives of foreign governments after many of them had made concessions to the American viewpoint. Some of them would not have been willing to make those concessions in a new negotiation."

AMERICAN VOTERS ARE COURT OF LAST RESORT.

"But the American people constitute the court of last resort. They will decide whether the concept of Americanism is correct. If they do not sustain the President or the Democratic platform, the next Administration will have the unpleasant task of going to Germany and making a separate peace, as well as straightening out the mixup in foreign relations brought about by the failure of the treaty to pass."

Therefore the White House will strive to see that the Democratic National Convention adopts a platform embodying the President's ideas. The latest returns from Nebraska which would seem to indicate the defeat of William Jennings Bryan as a delegate meant the vindication of Senator Hitchcock, who has reflected the President's viewpoint in the contents.

Moreover, the reports from Georgia indicating the success of Attorney General Palmer in view of the White House as another sign of the continued supremacy of the Wilson ideas in the ranks of the Democratic voters.

The treaty may seem a dead issue but it is to be revived by the Democrats in the campaign. Unless the Senate has the opportunity to vote on the treaty, it will remain a dead issue in the hands of the Executive while he awaits the wish of the American people as expressed at the polls.

To the argument that it will be difficult to tell what the people are voting on because of the complexity of the issues on domestic affairs, members of the Cabinet say everything else will be subordinated to the treaty, and the result will be accepted as an instruction or mandate from the people on the part itself.

There are bold tactics, but they accord with Wilson's conception of constitutional government. He was elected for four years and given charge of the foreign relations of the country.

## Royalty Attends Wedding Of Lady Dorothy Cavendish



Daughter of Governor General of Canada Marries a Commoner.

LONDON, April 21.—Capt. Harold MacMillan and Lady Dorothy Cavendish, daughter of the Duke of Devonshire, Governor General of Canada, were married at St. Margaret's, Church, Westminster, to-day.

The Bishop of Derby, the Rev. William Temple, a cousin of the bride and son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Rev. John MacMillan, a cousin of the bridegroom, officiated.

Queen Mother Alexandra, Princess Victoria, Prince Albert and the Duke of Connaught attended the wedding. The Duke of Devonshire gave the bride away.

(Continued From First Page.)

the way as to information on the state of the finances of the country, for they have repeatedly been told that the Congress was not working to the end of decreasing taxes and reducing the high cost of living. This newspaper has said that if the estimates of expenditures furnished by the Government could not be realized at least \$1,500,000,000 and the Government could not realize at least \$1,350,000,000 from salvage of unused lands and other resources, the Government would have to buy another bond issue or stand for another increase in taxes.

It looks like another bond issue. (Just a moment—we are getting down to the proposition of passing the back to the soldiers.)

ing 5 and 5 1/2 per cent. for money. Corporations needing vast sums are offering 5 per cent. Liberty bonds are selling at 100 and 101 in actual value, but in value as value is represented to the holders of Liberty bonds who cannot keep them until they are paid.

There is to be a caucus on the bonus business to-morrow night. The indications are that the soldiers are to be thrown overboard, with the promise that the wounded and sick and disabled are to be munificently provided for, which they have not been provided for thus far, the policy of the Government in that respect having been unhesitatingly rotten.

Here is the buck-passing proposition as voiced by Mr. Good on the floor of the House with the (apologies) included as taken from the official transcript of his remarks.

"There is going over the country now a propaganda for the people to quit buying, except the things that are actually necessary. I believe that policy ought to be followed and practiced by every body. (Applause.) We ought to reduce the cost of living. We ought to try to bring about a more normal condition and end some of the bonanza business."

"If you appropriate \$1,000,000,000 or \$2,000,000,000 how are you going to raise it? Some one says by consumption tax, which is objection to the on the part of some one, and that person says, 'Oh, let us put a tax on corporations and on the earnings of profits.'"

"You say that you do not want to put a tax on production or consumption because that will be paid by all, but the departments that have investigated it say that it does not make any difference where you put it, in the main it is paid by the man who eats food and wears clothes. (Applause.)"

"Do you really want to bring down the high cost of living? If you do, we will say to those men, appreciate the magnificent service of the 4,500,000 men who went into the war and fought the battles of the republic. Just as you saved the Union then, you can save it now by the same sacrifice and by the same determination and manhood, and place the standard of the American soldier a little higher than it was ever placed before." (Applause.)

"We are at a time when every man and every woman and child in America must sacrifice. We must face this condition. And if you and I vote two billion or a billion dollars, I do not care how you raise it, that is going to be spent in the markets of the United States, you are going to that amount increase the cost of living to every man, woman and child in the United States. (Applause.)"

"And those of you who think you are entering to a demand of 4,800,000 men will, before you know it, face the wrath of 100,000,000 Americans. Because America will not stand for this war."

"And one thing that is creating unrest in America to-day, the one thing that is causing the spread of Bolshevism and all the kindred 'isms' is the fact that the cost of living is too high."

"That is what they are saying to the soldiers. They say that the cost of living is too high. And if you and I vote two billion or a billion dollars, I do not care how you raise it, that is going to be spent in the markets of the United States, you are going to that amount increase the cost of living to every man, woman and child in the United States. (Applause.)"

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## SMITH OPENS FIRE ON LIBERTY OFFERED BY COL. PORTER

(Continued From First Page.)

any persons with whom the concern did business; he merely managed the office.

Porter said he was associated with Thomas Hickey in the new Aquarium restaurant in West 43rd Street from late in 1917 to early in 1919. It was a losing venture; he received no salary. The venture was financed by Mrs. Porter and Henry D. H. Ripley, a grandson of Henry B. Hyde.

The cross-examination was suspended while several business men who were waiting could be heard and released. The first was Herman A. Metz, former Congressman and Comptroller, and a former member of the Board of Education and State Board of Charities. He said he had known Porter ten years. The next was former Police Commissioner Rhinelandt Waldo. He had known Porter nine years. Then came Chief Justice Frederic Kernochan of Special Sessions. He had known Porter twelve years.

All three declared they knew Porter's reputation for integrity, truth and veracity and that it was good. Smith did not question any of them.

Smith then resumed his cross-examination of Porter.

PORTER NOT IN CHARGE OF PHYSICAL CONDITIONS.

Q. Under the circular of March 13, 1919, were you, as Executive Officer, in charge of conditions in New York City? A. Not of physical conditions; I was in charge of trials; I signed leave applications; I signed expense checks.

Q. Those of the men of the Special Service Squad? A. Yes.

Porter went on enumerating his many duties, including those of Secretary, House Committee Chairman, Member of Board of Directors of the Police Club at No. 146 Riverside Drive.

Q. When you signed checks for police expenses you examined the vouchers from Feb. 7, 1919, to this year? A. Yes.

Q. How often do you inspect station houses? A. I tried to see two a week.

Q. Your only authority for saying that you were not in control of the actions of the uniformed force as to women and gambling is a conversation with Commissioner Enright in May or June, 1919? A. No; I understood the Commissioner told the spectators he was no longer concerned with those matters.

REFUSES TO ACKNOWLEDGE AUTHORITY OF LETTER.

Smith showed Porter copies of a letter of the witness of July 17, 1919, taken from the Police Headquarters files as a Mr. Maroney of No. 108 West 88th Street. The letter related to the scandal over the arrest of Lillian Kahn and Sallie Cohn by policemen dressed as army officers.

Porter refused to acknowledge the authorship of the letter. He insisted he had no memory of it and it was marked "Copy."

Q. Copy what? A. A copy.

Q. A copy of what? A. (By Mr. Littleton)—The Declaration of Indemnity, if your Honor please. This whole business is frivolous. Read the letter.

The letter was laid aside unread.

Q. Did you know May Owens and Grace Buckley? A. Yes.

Q. Did you not visit them at No. 211 West 89th Street about May 12, 1918? A. No.

Q. How long had you known May Owens? A. About four or five years. I met her at the 12th Regiment before she became an instructor in dancing at the Grand Central Palace.

Q. Did you visit them at any other time? A. Yes.

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## WEAR OLD CLOTHES AND SAVE THE PRICE OF NEW OVERALLS

Erasmus High School Principal Sets Example and Students Follow It.

FOLLOWING the suggestion of Principal J. Herbert Low, the students of Erasmus High School, in Brooklyn, to-day began to wear old clothes. The old clothes idea is to take the place of the overall movement, which was spoken of at the school to-day as a "fad." Dr. Low himself was wearing old clothes to-day.

He pointed out that old clothes cost nothing, whereas to buy the overalls means an investment of more than \$2.

NO SETTLEMENT IN STUTZ STOCK

Price Expected to Be Decided on To-Day—Odd-Lots Sell at \$700.

With the settlement of the Stutz controversy expected this afternoon, there was more activity in sales of Stutz stocks to-day on the curb. A few odd lots were bought at \$700.

The Committee on Mediation, composed of bankers holding the confidence of both sides in the Stutz Exchange fight, is expected to make a settlement price this afternoon. Allen A. Ryan, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Stutz Motor Company, said to-day that suspension of his "buy in" order would apply to all shorts who subscribed to the resolution adopted at a meeting between representatives of Ryan interests and fifty-six Stock Exchange houses, representing over 90 per cent. of the "shorts." The outstanding "shorts" he said would still be included in his recent order calling for the buying in or return of all borrowed stocks.

PALMER IS AHEAD IN GEORGIA VOTE

Watson Runs Second in Primary With Hoke Smith Third.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 21.—Latest unofficial returns from the State Democratic Presidential Preference Primary gave Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer 48 counties with 140 votes in the State Convention; Thomas E. Watson 40 counties with 120 votes, and Senator Hoke Smith 45 counties with 100 votes. There are 15 counties with 24 votes yet to be reported.

CHICAGO 'OUTLAWS' REFUSE TO RETURN

Decline to Take Strike Vote Because Jailed Leader Fails to Address Them.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Striking railway switchmen refused to vote an end to their "outlaw" strike to-day.

Called to a mass-meeting by three leaders, 4,000 men left the hall five minutes after the meeting opened. Failure of John Grunwald, Chief of the Chicago Yardmen's Association, to appear caused the bolt. About 600 men remained in the hall, but were dismissed in the street and jeered those who desired to return to work.

There is little chance of them.

It may be merely a coincidence that the time has reached Albany that the traction securities are good "buys" in the market, but in the absence of the dough bags, stocks which can be picked up for a few cents and disgorged on a rising market will do very well as a substitute. Of course this comes only as a suggestion, but one may read as he runs that if the Jenks bill is passed, the price of the traction securities would be advanced many points beyond present quotations.

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## LOBBY HOURS BACK FARE GRAB BILLS; NEED TEN VOTES

Supporters of the Measure Busy Hunting for Reintroduction.

By Joseph S. Jordan. (Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

ALBANY, April 21.—There is a chance yet for the suffering public to escape the embezzlement of its nickels in the Jenks fare grab bills. The measure, which would give the traction interests the privilege of hamstringing the straphangers, did not move yesterday out of the Rules Committee, but the way out was being oiled all day and last night in and out of session of the Assembly.

They will come out when passage is certain. All that is necessary to put them on their way to final passage is, the dictum of Speaker Sweet. Whatever the Speaker says regarding any legislation in the Committee on Rules is final, and immediate action follows his command.

It requires seventy-six votes to pass the measures through the Assembly, and after counting noses last night the best that could be figured was sixty-six votes. And the Jenks grab bills are not coming out of the Rules Committee until enough votes are assured on the floor to put them through the Lower House, no matter what arguments are presented against them.

There is a fine struggle going on for the missing ten votes, and never was there seen so busy a lobby in Albany over any measure. But the thought that they have ever gone up against getting votes to carry the bill through, and if they succeed in the Lower House they have another fight before them in the Senate.

The declaration of Chairman Martin in the Assembly Monday night that the hearing was merely a farcical proceeding, and not intended to carry any weight in the consideration of the Jenks measures, did not sit well on many members. They are asking why the public was put to the expense of coming from their homes to the Capitol to voice their sentiments against the fare grab bills, if the conclusion had been already reached that the bills, willy nilly, must go through both Houses.

So the traction interests, with only four or five days of the session left, find themselves shy ten votes enough to put the obnoxious measures through the Assembly. But, with the additional ten votes, it will be no trick at all to put the bills through the Lower House and rush them over night to the Senate.

It may be merely a coincidence that the time has reached Albany that the traction securities are good "buys" in the market, but in the absence of the dough bags, stocks which can be picked up for a few cents and disgorged on a rising market will do very well as a substitute. Of course this comes only as a suggestion, but one may read as he runs that if the Jenks bill is passed, the price of the traction securities would be advanced many points beyond present quotations.

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